FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 2,533.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 43.]

Thanksgiving for the Light Hearted, and for the Heavy Laden.

For the hay and the corn and the wheat that is reaped,
For the labor well done, and the barns that are heaped,
For the sun and the dew and the sweet honey-comb,
For the rose and the song and the harvest brought home—
Thanksgiving! thanksgiving!

For the trade and the skill and the wealth in our hand,
For the cunning and strength of the working man's hand,
For the good that our artists and poets have taught,
For the friendships that hope and affection have brought—
Thanksgiving! thanksgiving!

For the homes that with purest affection are blest,
For the season of plenty and well deserved rest,
For our country extending from sea unto sea,
The land that is known as the "Land of the Free"—
Thanksgiving! thanksgiving!

"Shall I thank Him for the shadows
Which are glooming round my path,
Is the tempest cloud which threatens
To o'erwhelm me in its wrath?

Shall I thank Him that life's prospect
Is so dreary in my sight,
That its days of love and gladness
Have declined in deepest night?

Shall I thank Him that each vision
Of bright Hope has quickly fled,
'Till I only see the future
With a heart foreboding dread?

Shall I thank Him that my idol
Has been shattered on its throne,
That the fragment of wrecked treasures
All around my path are strown?

Shall I thank Him that thus lonely
In this world is now my part,
That the weight of hidden anguish
Lies so heavy on my heart?

Is there aught to make me grateful,
Aught about these sorrows given,
Which shall teach my wantoned spirit
The glad song of praise to Heaven?

'Tis! for thus the message readeth:
'All will work for good to Thee:
Light or darkness, joy or trouble,
If thro' all, thou trust in Me!"

Then, oh Father, teach my spirit
Still to bow beneath the rod,
Let me learn in every lesson
That the judge of all is God.

And when earthly tempest threatens,
Let me lift my eye above,
And the darkness shrouds the future,
Let me trust a Father's love.

Let me trust when in my weakness
I may fail to understand,
And submit to every trial
That proceedeth from Thy hand."

LINCOLN ON SLAVERY AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-EIGHT.—Anything said or done by Abraham Lincoln, says the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, is of historical interest. The following, in all probability, is his very earliest utterance upon the anolition of slavery and his opinion upon the authority of Congress to deal with the question. This expression of opinion is contained in a protest presented by Mr. Lincoln and his colleage, Dan Stone, of Sangamon County, as members of the Tenth General Assembly, and was presented on the 3d day of March, 1837, nearly 20 years before Lincoln became prominent in the discussion of the slavery question. The following is the record:

The following protest was presented to the House, which was read and ordered to be spread on the journals, to-wit:

Resolutions upon the subject of domestic slavery having passed both branches of the General Assembly at its present session the undersigned hereby protest against the passage of the same. They believe that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy; but that the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than to abate its evils. They believe that the Congress of the United States has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with the institutions of slavery in the different States. They believe that the Congress of the United States has the power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but that power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said District. The difference between these opinions and those contained in the said resolutions, is their reason for entering this protest.

DANIEL STONE,
A. LINCOLN,
Representatives from the Co. of Sangamon.

MATHEWS THE ELDER AND THE JUDGE.—Mathews the elder, being in Shrewsbury one assize time, turned into court for an hour's amusement. He had not been there many minutes when an usher put a note in his hand running: "Judge Park hopes Mr. Mathews will come and sit by him." Threading his way through the crowd, the grateful comedian mounted the judgment seat, and humbly yet proudly took the place awarded him. The Judge shook him cordially by the hand, put the trial on before him and a packet of sandwiches at his elbow, and made him altogether comfortable. Two or three years afterward Mathews was staying with his friend Rolls, and over the wine and walnuts the latter asked the actor if he had met Justice Park somewhere, a question setting Mathews in such praise of the Judge that Rolls could not keep from laughing, and so raising suspicion. "Did he say anything about me?" queried Mathews. "Well," was the reply, "he was here not long ago and said to me: "I think, Rolls, you are a friend of Mathews, the actor, who has such a dreadful propensity for taking people off. Imagine my consternation at Shrewsbury two years ago on seeing him directly in front of me, evidently studying me with the intention of showing me up. What do you think I did? I sent a courteous message to him and invited him to come and sit by me; and so, I trust, propitiated him that he will have too much good feeling ever to introduce me into his gallery of legal portraits."—*All the Year Round.*

The organization of secret antipolygamy societies is extending to Salt Lake City, to the mining camps in Utah and Idaho, and to the Pacific States and Territories.

Montgomery County.

[From P. M. Hale's Coal and Iron Counties.]

The second from the southern boundary of the State. Area, 575 square miles. Population: white, 6,857; colored, 2,517; total, 9,374. Assessed value of taxable property in 1883, $1,151,057.

The general surface is undulating and a large proportion is susceptible of profitable cultivation.

The best farming lands are smooth, level and near the creeks and rivers, and are of a dark loam and very productive; characterized by uniformity of crops, principally grain. A still larger proportion is a light gray loam and sandy soil, fairly productive. The county is about one third of the latter class.

It is estimated by the census returns that there is in the county 150,000 acres of thickly wooded long leafed pine, averaging 60 pines per acre of 500 feet each, board measure, of merchantable lumber.

There is also 50,000 acres covered by a variety of other timbers, such as short leafed pine, oaks of the several kinds, hickory, ash, elm, gum and dogwood, of which oaks, hickory, pine, gum and dogwood are most abundant.

The principal streams are the Pee Dee, Yadkin, Uwharrie and Little Rivers, and Cheek's Mountain, Downing, Clark's Island, Barnes, Hamer, Dinson, Rocky and Beaver Dam Creeks. The Yadkin and Pee Dee is the dividing line between Montgomery and Stanly Counties. The first named is noted for its falls and narrows just above its junction with the Uwharrie, making the Pee Dee.

Ten miles above the mouth of the Uwharrie the Yadkin is a fraction over 600 yards wide and at three miles above the mouth of the Uwharrie is the Narrows, where the stream rushes between the banks only sixty feet apart, falling thirty-five feet in one quarter of a mile, and just below the Narrows is the falls, where the stream makes another rapid fall about half that of the Narrows, and it is estimated that the falls in the Yadkin River for eight miles aggregate over 100 feet, furnishing numerous sites for mills where its waters now rush wasting by. Uwharrie and Little Rivers as well as the creeks furnish water for mills. Numerous springs of pure water abound, and some are resorted to for their healing properties, the most noted being the Sulphur in the eastern part of the county.

The soils are adapted to a diversity of crops. Corn, wheat, cotton, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, Irish and sweet, and sorghum grow well and return a large yield. Peaches, plums, apples, pears and grapes are successfully grown, and a large portion of the county—being the eastern and middle—is wonderfully adapted to the growth of grapes, which ripen perfectly, yielding the finest wines, and we have native grapes of the finest variety. Vegetables of all kinds grow well.

Unimproved lands suitable for farms can be bought from $2 to $10 per acre, while improved lands can be bought in proportion to the value of improvements. Lands under cultivation can be rented from $1 to $5 per acre.

Native grasses in the timber furnish good pasturage most of the year and the mast of oak and pine one year in three is sufficient to fatten hogs for the market and generally sufficient to keep stock entirely; and many are found wild in the woods, never having been fed. Domestic fowls are easily raised. In parts of the county there is much game, deer, turkey and other smaller varieties. We have fish in all our streams, but shad are most highly prized.

There is a great number of saw and flouring mills run both by water and steam. Pine lumber is worth from $5 to $6 per thousand at the mill.

Troy, the county seat, in the centre of the county, is a pleasant place, noted for its good water, healthy location and quiet citizenship. There is an excellent school all the while and two churches, Methodist and Baptist.

The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Christian denominations have church organizations and many excellent houses of worship.

There are 70 public free schools for a scholastic population of 3,276. There are also five high grade private schools.

One other fact but little known to the public is the vast amount of territory in the county yielding gold and other minerals undeveloped, both of vein and placer diggings. The developments so far are of a crude and unsystematic character. These belts of mineral lands run through the county in parallel lines, about north 40° east, and vary from 4 to 6 miles apart. The most eastern runs about central through the county, embracing the Sam Christian, a placer mine, and the Carter and Reynolds Vein Mines. From the former nuggets have been taken weighing four pounds and eight and a quarter pounds avoirdupois. The next belt is northwest about four miles; about the same in length as the first (16 miles), embraces the Wood Run Mine—placer—at the southwest, and the Moore Mines northwest, the latter a vein lately discovered and but little worked, the ore yielding from $10 to $40 per ton by actual mill test. The next belt, about six miles further northwest, is chiefly placer diggings, and running nearly parallel with the Uwharrie River and about one mile distant, embracing the Island Creek Mines, Worth Mine, Bunnell Mountain and Dry Hollow. Of these the Worth, Bunnell Mountain and Dry Hollow have yieled large amounts of gold, but to be successfully worked requires water to be brought from the Uwharrie River, which has never been done. The largest nuggets from these mines weighed from one to four pounds, the largest being from Dry Hollow. The next line is about four miles northwest of the last named; and embraces the Hearne Mine, Steele Mine and Rigins' Hill, all vein mines; the Steele being regarded as the best and is still very rich, and is owned by the Baltimore & Montgomery Mining Company. The next line embraces the Peebles Gold Mine and others of recent discovery, known as the Davis or Dutton Mine, all vein mines, the latter reputed rich. The next line embraces the Beaver Dam Mines, the Davis Mine and Harris Mine, chiefly of a placer character, except the latter, which has both vein and placer diggings, considered good but only partially developed. Some very fine nuggets have been found along this line, and from the Beaver Dam in one year, worked in the old crude way, $20,000 was taken out.

The iron of the county is without a test so far, except to ascertain that it is of a good quality. At two or more points immense quantities are found in hills or masses. Galena is found at two points, one on each side of the Uwharrie River—one near El Dorado P. O., and the other near Uwharrie P. O.

The sandstone of the county is on a line about twelve miles southeast of the first gold belt mentioned. The whetstone quarries and grindstone quarries are between these belts.

In this county is a fine field for enterprising miners, manufacturers and others, and those wishing to visit the county to reach the Court House at the nearest railroad point will get off at Lilesville, on the Carolina Central Railroad, or at Manly, on the Air-line Railroad. A daily mail runs from Troy to Lilesville.

C. C. W.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Narrative to Synod.

The Committee on the Narrative to Synod beg leave to submit the following as their report:

That as regards the official fidelity of our ministers and other Church officers, we regard it as, all things considered, creditable and encouraging.

Notwithstanding that a number of our Churches are vacant, yet, by the assistance of a brother from an adjoining Presbytery, and a theological student during his vacation, together with specials by the brethren of the Presbytery, all our Churches have been supplied more abundantly than they have usually been with the means of grace. This has been mainly owing to the fact that there has been a steady increase for years in the amount of labor done by our ministers in the afternoons and evenings of the Sabbaths.

The attendance upon the services of the Sanctuary is good, in many cases steadily improving.

Nearly all our Churches report additions to the Church. Several report large accessions—one as many as 61. We consider this the more encouraging since in many of our Churches there is an increase of faithfulness on the part of Sessions in the exercise of needful discipline. As regards the training of the children, there is more improvement. More Sabbath Schools are reported, and there is throughout our bounds an increasing interest in this means of grace. Some Churches report an improvement as regards family worship, but all feel that in this there is still room for improvement.

The Sabbath is observed as it usually is in orderly Presbyterian communities, and the Presbytery has been taking special means to call attention to this important matter.

As regards contributions to the benevolent objects ordered by the Assembly and Presbytery, they have been something better than in former years.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH EVANS.

Report of Fayetteville Presbytery to Synod of North Carolina.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville respectfully report to the Synod of North Carolina that, at present, they consist of 21 Ministers and 51 Churches, and have under their care four candidates for the Gospel Ministry; that on Friday before the second Sabbath in November (10th) 1882, they installed Rev. G. M. Gibbs pastor of McPherson Church; that on the 13th day of October, 1883, we dismissed Rev. S. C. Alexander to connect himself with the Presbytery of East Texas, and that the Presbytery stands adjourned to meet at Mineral Springs Church, Moore County, N. C., Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

Respectfully submitted, by order of Presbytery,

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.
Union Church, N. C., Oct. 13, 1883.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.—We are pleased to understand that work is progressing very favorably on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad. Much work has been done on the old line, which is now in first class condition. The line south of Fayetteville is being pushed, and so is that towards Greensboro. The iron is laid twenty-five miles beyond the Gulf and the track laying is progressing at the rate of half a mile a day. Only about thirty miles remain to fill the gap between Greensboro and the Gulf, and all the iron necessary is on hand. The completion of the road to Greensboro is therefore only a question of time, depending on the weather. It cannot well be delayed beyond the first of April. The road-bed is graded thirty miles west of Greensboro. The advantage of the sale to the present owners is now apparent. The State had control for many years—and nothing was done towards its extension; now private parties are pushing the work to an early completion. It will be of incalculable advantage to the country through which it passes. We congratulate President Gray, and Cols. Morrison, Pryor and Atkinson on the progress they are making.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Track-laying on the Ducktown Branch of the Western N. C. R. R. will be resumed in 30 days.

Asheville is moving to inaugurate a Western North Carolina Fair Association.

Fayetteville, Past and Present.

The *Observer* says: "We know of no town in North Carolina progressing more rapidly than Fayetteville. The comments of strangers are certainly encouraging. They all say the rapidly increasing prosperity of the town is very apparent. This is a bad crop year, yet our merchants are bright and in good spirits. The streets present a busy appearance. New buildings are going up all about, especially in the suburbs of the town. Our manufacturing establishments are always busy. Everybodying seems to be moving; and a very important evidence of the condition of affairs here is to be noted in the fact that we have no street-loafers among our young men. Such signs of progress and of business health are indeed gratifying."

Deeply interested in the welfare of this State, in all its parts springing elastic from a long period of depression, nothing, we confess, of a similiar character has impressed us with more profound pleasure than the suggestion contained in the above paragraph. Knowing the town as well as we do, indentified with its history for many years, recalling it to memory before the blight of disaster had fallen upon it, a witness to many of its calamities, an observer of its patient efforts to retrieve its fortunes, we witnessed the failure of so many of them, that it seemed doomed to fall into permanent decay, and part with the last hope of retrieving its prosperity. Its present prospects seem, in the light of its long paralysis, a resurrection.

There is no town in North Carolina that is more full of proud recollection than this same old Scotch settlement at Cross Creek, the place of banishment for the heroic followers of Charles Edward after the disaster of Culloden in the fateful '45. Faithful to the oath forced upon them, these Highlanders stood by King George in the American revolution, and at the battle of Moore's Creek poured out their blood for the monarch themselves or their fathers had tried to dethrone just thirty years before. While the Highlanders were loyal to the King, equally as brave and heroic men in the settlement were true to the Congress; and the Resolves of the Cumberland Association were as bold, as defiant, as full of the determination of freemen, as were afterwards embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

After the revolutionary war Cross Creek lost its name; and gratitude to the chivalrous [illegible] perpetuated that sentiment in the name of Fayetteville. Under that name it became a place of great consequence. On the only river in the State that was then navigable to any distance in the interior, it was made the receiving and distributing point for all the towns and settlements from Raleigh as far west as Morganton; and by the way, not many years ago there stood at the forks of the Western roads on Haymount a finger board with the direction "to Morganton, 200 miles." Fayetteville became a place of great trade. Its merchants were enterprising, thoroughly educated in their calling, far reaching and sagacious. They opened direct trade with Liverpool and Greenock. They had their own Custom House, and they received and shipped direct. They received tobacco, flax seed, furs, whisky, corn, flour, &c., the receipts of the former being at one time very large, and sustaining a profitable "inspection." The tobacco came from Chatham, Orange and Randolph, and was brought in hogsheads to which shafts had been fastened, and to which a pair of horses, harnessed tandem, were attached, and the hogshead made to work its own passage.

This prosperous condition, with many mutations of individual fortunes, continued until the great fire of May 20th, 1831, by which 600 houses, all the churches, all the public buildings except the Court House, and a million and a half of property were destroyed.

From that blow Fayetteville has never recovered. In no place or under any circumstances is the quotation, "misfortunes come not single spies, but in battalions," more applicable. The fires of 1845 and 1847 undid most of the repair of the ravage of the great fire. Sherman came along to finish the work of ruin, destroying among other things, the cotton factories, six in number, to which industry the citizens had turned when other sources of prosperity had dried up. For it had come to pass, with other calamities to her, that Fayetteville had been largely stripped of her trade by the construction of railroads across her lines of traffic. The Wilmington and Weldon road drained off what once so largely came from Wayne, Sampson, Johnston and Duplin. The Wilmington and Manchester, and more effectively, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford absorbed largely the trade of Richmond and Robeson. More than all, the North Carolina road tapped the very fountain head of her supplies; and Rowan, and Davidson, Guilford and Stokes, Orange and Wake, went elsewhere to market. The town that projected the first long road in the State—the road from Fayetteville to Salisbury was surveyed in 1833—was the first to feel the destructive influence of such agency. The construction of the Western road did not regain any lost business. But it created a new one, which for twenty years almost alone postponed the day of total ruin.

Now, we see the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road actively moving forward to its Southern and Western termini; the Wilmington and Weldon road about to carry its main stem through Fayetteville. Hope has revived, and the town has now a prospect of realizing in those works the benefits that were predicted half a century ago upon the construction of the proposed great line to the West. All of which we most earnestly hope.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Charles William Siemens, the famous scientist, engineer and electrician, died at London, the other day, of rupture of the heart.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

State vs. Piper.—1. A landlord has no right to enter upon land leased to his tenant and remove a fence therefrom against the consent of the tenant.

2. The court below erred in not holding the defendant to be guilty upon the facts found in the special verdict.

State vs. Bray.—1. A special verdict must find, as a fact, the intent with which the offense charged was committed, in cases where the intent is an ingredient of the offense.

2. Where a special verdict is defective a *venire de novo* will be awarded.

Jones vs. Mial.—Where the plaintiff by exercise of his right of election rescinded his contract with the defendant and brought suit for damages for a breach thereof, it was held competent for the plaintiff to show, as upon a *quantum meruit*, what was agreed to be paid under the contract for the services of himself and employees in addition to the value of his personal labor, actual outly and liability in the prosecution of the work, as bearing on the question of the measure of damages. See same case, 82 N. C., 262.

State vs. Taylor.—Indictment for liquor selling: Witness testified that he applied to defendant for liquor; defendant said he could not get it unless he had a bottle; witness got a bottle and gave it to defendant, together with a small sum of money; defendant went off and in a short while returned with a bottle of whisky, and said he charged witness a small sum for getting it, which was paid; *Held* error in the court to charge the jury that if they believed the evidence the defendant was guilty, without further telling them to consider the *bona fides* of the transaction—the purchase by defendant as agent of the witness.

Hasty vs. Funderburk.—An appeal will be dismissed where it satisfactorily appears that the question of costs is the only matter involved.

Guy vs. Manuel.—1. The admissions of a party contained in the pleadings filed in a cause are competent evidence against him, whether the pleadings are verified or not, or signed by the party or his attorney.

2. So also the admissions of attorneys in the conduct of a cause are admissible in evidence against their clients.

3. The silence of a party in whose presence a statement is made will not be taken as an acquiescence on his part in the truth of the statement, unless the occasion be one where a reply from him might be properly expected; *hence* it was *Held*, that the declarations of deceased persons, made in presence of the plaintiff, concerning the location of land before his purchase of the same, to which the plaintiff made no reply, are admissible against the plaintiff in an action to recover the land.—*Ral. News.*

FAYETTEVILLE TO THE STRANGER.—The representative of the Clinton *Caucasian*, who visited this town during the recent Fair, has some pleasant things to say concerning us, as foltows:

"Fayetteville is a quaint old town with broad streets and low buildings. There is nothing in its appearance calculated to strike the fancy of a stranger. It is interesting, however to those who know its history in view of its former importance and and its future prospects. Before the day of railroads it was one of the leading commercial and manufacturing towns in North Carolina, if not the first. That it is destined to be so again in the near future an observing mind cannot fail to see. Situated at the head of navigation on the largest river in the State, and at the junction of several partially completed and projected railroads, it possesses possibilities of development and growth which cannot fail to stimulate the energy and ambition of its citizens, and whose results will, in our opinion, be consummated to a great degree in a very few years. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway will be finished to Greensboro by mid summer of next year. Meantime work is progressing rapidly on the line toward Florence. The people of Fayetteville seem to appreciate the situation and are determined to make the best of it."

We cannot, however, agree with our neighbor in his estimate of the appearance of the town. In such a week of dust nothing could be pretty; but travelled strangers almost universally regard Fayetteville as one of the prettiest towns in America.

THE WILSON AND FLORENCE "SHORT CUT."—At the stockholders' meeting in Wilmington the other day, President Bridgers made a statement in reference to the proposed "cut-off" at Wilson, giving his opinion as to the efficacy of the scheme, and taking exceptions to the popular opinion that it would result in injury to Wilmington. He thought the effect of the proposed branch would rather be beneficial to that city.

In his report, President Bridgers says that "the surveys of the several lines from Wilson to Florence; Wilson to the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad crossing of the Pee Dee River; from Fayetteville to Goldsboro; Goldsboro to Greenville; Wilson to Greenville; and Greenville to Washington, have all been completed, and the necessary information has been procured to enable the stockholders to take such action in the premises as they deem proper."

HONOR TO A SOUTHERN EDITOR.—A dispatch from Rome to the London Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Pope has created Mr. F. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., Knight of the Order of St. George, for the stand he has taken in his paper against duelling.

The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey has been fixed for Friday, the 30th inst.

Col. W. L. Steele has returned from Arkansas.

The Late Dr. Sims.

Concerning the famous surgeon who recently died in New York the *Times* of that city says:

Medical men in South Carolina have for many years taken pride in claiming Dr. Sims as a native of that State. He was born in the Lancaster District, just south of the North Carolina boundary line, on Jan. 25, 1813. His earlier life was uneventful. He has been described by those who knew him in his boyhood as studious, industrious, and thoughtful. Such opportunities as were given him to get an education he improved zealously, and at the age of 19 he received his diploma as a graduate from the South Carolina College. Subsequently he studied medicine in Charleston, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he took a full course at the Jefferson Medical College. He went to Montgomery, Ala., in 1837, and began to practice, turning his attention particularly to surgery. On Dec. 21, 1836, he married Eliza Theresa, daughter of Dr. Bartlett Jones, of Lancaster, S. C. His abilities and his industry soon gave him an excellent standing in the community, and within a few years he developed qualities which drew upon him the attention of men eminent in medical science. He is credited with having announced to the profession in 1845 a new theory of the nature, and origin of trismus nascentium, about which he published various articles in the *American Journal of Medical Science*. The idea of curing vesico-vaginal fistula, then an incurable disease, originated with Dr. Sims, and for the purpose of demonstrating his theories he established a private hospital for women in Montgomery. After four years of hard work and skillful experiments he achieved results which were not only wholly satisfactory to himself but which were of great advantage to members of his profession in the treatment of female diseases. In the course of his experiments he invented many new instruments, one of which was a speculum that still bears his name. The peculiarity of Dr. Sims's successful treatment of the particular ailment spoken of was the substitution of silver wire for silken sutures. In after-years he extended the use of metalic sutures to every department of surgery where sutures are required.

A serious illness prostrated Dr. Sims in 1849, and he failed so persistently during the following two years that in 1851 his recovery was despaired of. He never lost heart, however, and in 1853 his condition began to improve. He then removed to this City, and his health improved rapidly. While on his sick-bed his thoughts had been busy with the idea of establishing a woman's hospital and soon after his arrival in New York—in May, 1854—he delivered an address upon that subject. His ideas gave rise to a great deal of discussion and so much opposition that at one time Dr. Sims thought of abandoning his project, His wife, however, encouraged him by her strong faith in the ultimate success of his efforts and he resumed the fight with renewed eartness. A public meeting was held, and Drs. Edward Delafield, John W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Alexander H. Stevens, Horace Green, J. Marion Sims, Mr. Peter Cooper, and the Hon. Erastus C. Benedict were appointed a committee to organize a hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women. From this movement was developed the Woman's Hospital Association. A building on Madison avenue was leased for three years, and a temporary hospital was opened in May, 1855, with Dr. Sims as surgeon-in-chief. In 1857 a charter was procured from the State, and in 1858 $50,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the hospital. Then followed the gift by the City of the site on which the hospital now stands. Dr. Sims worked with heroic zeal to advance the interests of his great project, and he received valuable aid from many other eminent practitioners and ladies and gentlemen of this City. He went abroad and studied the architectural designs and systems of management of similar institutions, and the hospital in this City was planned upon his suggestions. The first pavillion was ready for the reception of patients in 1866, and, unlike most philanthropists, Dr. Sims lived to see the institution which he founded surpases even his own expectations in importance and usefulness.

Dr. Sims's reception in Europe was of the most cordial and flattering character. By special invitations he operated in several of the great hospitals in Paris, Brussels, London, and Dublin, and his extraordinary success elicited the warmest praise from some of the most eminent practitioners in Europe. He was greeted in many places as one of the greatest surgical discoverers and operators of the age. The French people were especially impressed with him, and the French Government conferred upon him the order of Knight of the Legion of Honor. Honors were also paid to him by the King of Belgium, and subsequently he was decorated by the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Governments. Dr. Sims took his family to Europe in 1862, and he spent a large part of his time there during the next six years. In 1870 he returned to Paris from New York to visit his family, which he had left abroad. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out Dr. Sims was induced to take charge of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps as surgeon-in-chief. This was the first ambulance corps to arrive at Sedan, where it rendered services of incalculable value, and the fame of Dr. Sims was greatly enhanced by the heroism, energy, and remarkable skill displayed by him. He was the oldest man who left Paris in the ambulance service. Dr. Sims built up a large practice in France and Belgium, where his services were in constant demand among people of wealth and high social standing. His genial manners and magnetic social qualities made him very popular abroad as well as at home.

The subject of this sketch was, during his lifetime elected an honorary member of scores of medical and scientific societies in every part of this country. In 1875 he was elected President of the American Medical Association, which is regarded by many as the highest honor that any medical man can achieve in the United States. He was a member of the County Medical Society, of the Pathological and Surgical Societies, the Academy of Medicine and the Neurological Society. Dr. Sims's most important literary works are "Trismus Nascentium," "Silver Sutures in Surgery," "The Microscope in the Sterile Condition," a "History of the Discovery of Anæsthesia," "Treatise on Ovariotomy," "Intra-Uterine Fibroid Tumors," and his Centennial address before the American Medical Society in Philadelphia, June 6, 1876. In a sketch of Dr. Sims's life, written by Henri L. Stuart of this City, in 1877, the writer says: "Dr. Sims's inventions and discoveries have created a new era in medicine, and throughout the world he is recognized as the father of gynecology, which is now a distinct department in every well organized medical college."

During the pas. two years Dr. Sims spent a couple of months of each Autumn in this City, the winters in Rome or Nice, and the remainder of the year in Paris and other parts of France. During this time he has written many articles on surgical questions. His funeral occurred at 10 o'clock on the 16th instant, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the dead surgeon was one of the oldest pewholders.

[Dr. Sims was an intimate friend of Dr. B. W. Robinson, of this town—the two having been fellow students at the Medical College of Charleston and at Philadelphia, and ever since maintaining the warm friendship begun then.—OBS.]

REPUBLICAN ESTIMATES.—The Republican *Evening Post* makes an estimate of the electoral votes which it calls "sure" for the Democratic or Republican candidate next year and of those which are "doubtful."

In the "sure" Democratic States it includes only one Northern State—New Jersey. Yet this, with New York and Nevada, which are classified as "doubtful," gives the election to the Democracy.

In the "sure" Republican States, Ohio is included. Yet the Democrats have just carried Ohio on an unprecedentedly large popular vote, by a clear majority over Republicans, prohibitionists and Greenbackers, in an election in which every advantage was on the Republican side. How can the *Post* under such circumstances fairly claim Ohio as a "sure" Republican State in 1884? If Ohio is not "doubtful" what State is?

In the "doubtful" States the *Post* includes California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada and New York.

California gave Hancock a small plurality over Garfield. Last year the State was carried by the Democracy by over 22,000 majority.

Connecticut gave a majority of about 2,500 for Tilden over Hayes in 1876, and about the same for Garfield over Hancock in 1880. Last year the Democratic majority in the State was over 4,000.

Indiana gave a majority of about 5,000 for Tilden and about 6,500 for Garfield. Last year the Democratic majority was nearly 11,000.

Nevada gave Hancock 1,000 majority in 1880, and last year elected a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Congressman by about 1,500 majority.

New York's position is well understood. The Democrats won a victory this year which would have been more decisive but for the bad management of leaders and the open defection of a large section of the party against the head of the ticket.

If these States are to be called "doubtful" the chances must be conceded to be in favor of the Democracy.

But Indiana, Nevada and California are more "sure" for the Democrats than Ohio is for the Republicans.

These three States, with Ohio, would elect the Democratic candidate without New York.

To win Indiana, Ohio, California and Nevada the Republicans must wrest them from the Democrats, who now hold them.

Still we come back to New York. The *Evening Post* concedes that without New York the Republicans cannot win, and with a united Democracy New York will not be carried by the Republicans.—*New York World.*

MOLTKE'S POPULARITY.—After the Emperor, Field-Marshal von Moltke is beyond question the most popular man in Germany. The King of Saxony is specially attached to him, and never fails to visit him when both are in Berlin. When at Court festivals the magnates file past the Emperor, and other royal personages, the King of Saxony, when present always rises at the approach of the Field-Marshal, and this gives the signal for the whole Court to follow his example. Count von Moltke is a widower, and has no children. He was happily married for 26 years to a lady whose maiden name was Burt, who died in 1868. Being very simple in his tastes he spends little on himself, but is ever ready to help relations.

At Lexington, Ky., was established the first lodge of Freemasons in the great West, November 17, 1788. Its original charter, yellow with age, is still to be seen there. Colonel Joe Davies, the prosecutor of Aaron Burr, was a member of this lodge and Grand Master of Kentucky when he fell at Tippecanoe, 1811.

The Baptists of North Carolina had raised $93,000 of the $100,000 desired for the endowment of Wake Forest College, and the recent convention raised $3,000 more. It is said that the other $4,000 required is assured.

Bishop Keener will preside at the Methodist conference that meets at Statesville on the 28th.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We have had frequent occasion to point out what seemed to us the cause of democratic defeat in the last presidential election. It was not that the democratic platform contained a demand for a tariff for revenue only, but because, when many of the wisest and most patriotic of our political adversaries at the North had been attracted thereby to the party, the well-freighted plank was suddenly cast aside and with it the powerful body of converts whose alliance would have ensured success.

The Forty-eighth Congress meets on Monday next. The House of Representatives is largely democratic, and the nominee of the party for Speaker will of course receive the election as such. The Speakership of the tax-originating branch of the federal legislature is commonly regarded as an office next in importance to that of the Presidency itself. In a year preceding a Presidential contest, as this, the selection of a Speaker by the party that controls the House is of the very highest importance to the party itself as affecting its chances in the great struggle which is to follow. This time, circumstances make it of even greater consequence than usual because of the great economic issue which divides parties at the present time, and in some measure divides the candidates within our own party for the Speakership. For this office, three good democrats, all men of distinguished ability and enjoying a reputation for distinguished services to their party and to the nation, will contend for the nomination. They are Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, and Mr. Cox of New York. We have not thought it necessary to join in the violent contention which has agitated some of our democratic contemporaries on the subject of the respective merits of these gentlemen and their several chances of securing the nomination. We do not think the democratic party will be destroyed or the country sent to perdition as a consequence of the elevation or defeat of either. But we do think that the issue will have an important bearing on democratic chances of success in the presidential contest of next year, because, as between Mr. Randall, on the one hand, and Messrs. Carlisle and Cox, on the other, the result may be taken as largely influencing the determination of the attitude which the party shall assume on the great question of Tax reform.

Messrs. Cox and Carlisle both favor a tariff for revenue only, though there is a difference between them on the subject of the internal revenue. We do not believe Mr. Randall is a protectionist pure and simple, as he is charged with being, but his views are much more in accord with those who believe in this anti-democratic and anti-constitutional doctrine than are those of either of his opponents or of the great majority of the democratic party, and we believe that his selection now as Speaker would indicate a purpose on the part of those who represent democratic sentiment to pursue next year a policy passive with respect to Tax reform. The selection, however, of either of his opponents means a bold and aggressive campaign which shall meet the wishes of a vast majority of democrats and of a very large body of Northern republicans who have, since the period of overproduction was reached, groaned under the restrictions of the tariff and have only in the last decade learned what hurt them.

It is because we recognize this enlightenment of the people on a subject that vitally concerns their chances in the struggle of life, daily becoming more restricted as the population and wealth of the nation increases, that we regard an aggressive attitude on the subject of the tariff most important to be taken by the party that would win. And we therefore trust that Mr. Randall, able and honest statesman as he is, will not receive the party's nomination in the pending contest. In this connection it may not be amiss to urge the view repeatedly set forth in these columns that the cry of "Turn out the rascals," while very appropriate at nearly all times, and pre-eminently appropriate at the present, is a cry devoid of meaning to the very persons whose permanent conversion to democracy is necessary to democratic success, if the cry be made against the republican party as a whole. Who are the rascals? Is it Mr. Arthur? or Mr. Blaine? or Mr. Sherman? The battle ground is at the North—the defeat of Mahone removes serious apprehension concerning the South—and it is impossible to expect that the various factions and factions of factions in the republican party there, will recognize each its own rascal as well as the rascals of the factions other than its own.

It is at the North, likewise, that for reasons repeatedly given in this paper, the necessity for tariff reform is felt to be most urgent. What manner of men there recognize this necessity and are patriotically striving to meet it—even to the severance of party ties, to many of them endeared by the long struggle and final triumph of a party whose very existence largely depended on themselves—the well-informed reader may judge for himself by reading a list of distinguished men who sat upon the platform at the great meeting, last Thursday, of the Free Trade Club at the Cooper Institute in New York city. Mr. Beecher presided; and he and Mr. David A. Wells made speeches along with Mr. Henry Watterson. Side by side, distinguished democrats and distinguished republicans, sat Thos. G. Shearman, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Royal Phelps, Anson Phelps Stokes, Robert B. Minturn, Charles H. Marshall, John Bigelow, Geo. Haven Putnam, Robert Collyer, Ambrose Snow, Alfred Tell, James D. Fish, W. R. Grace, David Dudley Field, W. D. Morgan, Edward S. Jaffray, Carl Schurtz, P. Marie, H. G. Marquand, S. S. Cox, W. G. Hunt, Benj. A. Willis, W. H. Wickham, Parke Godwin, M. K. Jesup, John T. Agnew, L. M. Turnure, Delano C. Calvin, John E. Develin, F. R. Coudert, August Belmount, Wm. Allen Butler, F. A. Marquand, Peter B. Olney, F. Spies, Henry George, S. L. M. Barlow, Manton Marble, Graham McAdam, L. P. di Cesnola.

In the course of his speech Mr. Beecher said:

As to the general policy of the Republican party, I believe in it, but as to its particular policy in the matter of free trade, I don't believe in it. I am bound to give whatever influence I possess to right the party on that matter. I am bound to make the Republican party do what stands connected, as I think, with the fundamental policy of this nation. There are reasons why, as a moral teacher, I should be here to lend my influence, first to reform the tariff; that is, to limit it simply to a revenue tariff.

* * * * * * *

As to the charge that I am a Republican, I am obliged to say I am, but they don't own me. Every citizen is bound to do whatever in him lies for the welfare of the great interests of the nation, for the welfare of the great body of our citizens, and we undertake to do this through the great Democratic party on the one side and the great Republican party of the other side, and the Greenback party between. Well, I work with the Republican party, simply because historically it represents the views that I hold to be the most important for this great people, and whatever time it should in the slightest degree vary from the right line, I am in no manner bound by it. If I enter a car to go to Washington I don't intend to be carried to Pittsburg. There is nothing more wholesome in this world than for the managers of a party to understand that they shall manage just so long as they manage right, and that the moment they go aside from that, that very moment the best men of the party will refuse to follow them.

Such are the men at the North, leaders of republican opinion and largely of public opinion, who sit by Manton Marble and August Belmont and S. S. Cox himself, and who will be found beside these staunch democrats on election day if the leaders of the democracy will only give them a reason for so doing.

As between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cox there is a difference, as we have said, with respect to the internal revenue—we believe both occupy the same ground as to the tariff. Mr. Carlisle represents a State largely interested in the great whisky monopolies that are so strenuously fighting the abolition of the excise tax which closes the door to thousands of humbler citizens who formerly earned their living by the same industry; and he is understood to be opposed to interfering with that powerful engine of federal corruption and power. Mr. Cox, on the contrary, may be said to be fairly represented by the following resolution adopted at the meeting referred to, which declares for a revision of the whole system of national taxation, in this wise:

"*Resolved*, That in view of the enormous surplus revenue of the Federal Government, of the great temptation which it offers to extravagance and corruption and of the oppressive means by which this revenue is raised, obstructing commerce, hindering the natural development of manufactures and taxing the poor out of proportion to the rich, this meeting of citizens of New York respectfully urges upon Congress at its approaching session prompt and decisive action for the revision of the present system of national taxation."

We earnestly hope, therefore, that that honest, able, experienced and thoroughly democratic statesman, Hon. S. S. Cox, will be chosen Speaker of the House in the Forty-eighth Congress.

AFTER MANY YEARS.—In another column will be found a remarkable contribution to our columns and to what may be termed the statistical history of the Confederate Army, from the pen of our townsman Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq. The list of treasure, whose existence is thus made known at this late day, will be of widespread interest throughout the Southern States to the old soldiers named therein, or to their heirs.

As the information conveyed in Mr. Guthrie's communication has not been given to the public by the authorities at Washington and has now found its way into print as the result of circumstances not likely to happen in the case of others who held the same office as Mr. Guthrie's client, the question occurs whether there were not similar deposits made with the Government for other federal prisoners. And the matter is worth inquiring into.

BISHOP OF THE NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.—The *Church Messenger* thus speaks of that able and saintly man, the pastor of St. John's Church in this town, who, so many of us believe, is in all respects the fittest person that could be chosen by the Convention soon to meet at New Berne as Bishop of the new Diocese:

That the Rev. Dr. Huske, of Fayetteville, beloved, admired and honored everywhere, is largely mentioned, as in many respects fit to be made Bishop, need not be said. His popularity as a man and as a priest is not exceeded, and they have the solid basis of true worth and wise hard work. It is to be expected, however, and still more to be regretted, that Dr. Huske's modesty should cause him to shrink from the honor, and his variable health from the burdens of the episcopal office, and so he has not hesitated to say, though urged not to say, that he could not undertake the cares and labors of the office if an opportunity were given. Still, if called to do so by the strong voice of the Church, which surely, more than that of the people, is the voice of God, he could scarcely forget how a saintly priest of Milan, while devoutly mistrusting himself, yet yielded to the wish of the Church, and how the Church was blessed in a reluctant Ambrose!

MINUTES OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—We are indebted to Rev. J. P. McPherson, Stated Clerk, for a copy of the Minutes of the 141st session of Fayetteville Presbytery held at Union Church, Moore county, October 11th-13th. They are recorded in a pamphlet of 25 pp., well printed by Mr. J. E. Garrett, Book and Job Printer.

On the 1st page of this paper will be found the Narative and the Report of Fayetteville Presbytery to the Synod of North Carolina.

FOR THE CONFEDERATE HOME.—In a private letter to the editor of the OBSERVER, Col. Peter Mallett writes from New York as follows:

I was pleased to notice in the OBSERVER recently a laudable movement on foot to establish a Home for our Confederate Soldiers. Better late than never. I presume every Confederate officer will take great pride as well as pleasure in contributing his mite to accomplish this worthy object. Please subscribe $100 for me, and I will remit when wanted.

THE CARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The Philadelphia *Times* prints extracts from the address of Dr. J. E. Reeves before the Public Health Association, which contain timely suggestions for the preservation of the health of school children. Grown people, as a rule, have learned from individual experience to take care of themselves. Children, on the contrary, are hurt, without knowing what hurts them, from the physical depression caused by sitting for a length of time in wet garments or with wet feet.

Dr. Reeves's remarks deserve especial attention now that the wet and cold months are setting in. It is the duty of those who have the management of schools—and most of the schools even in the towns of North Carolina are what Dr. Reeves would term "country schools"—to see that those who are committed to their care for mental and moral training do not lose the value of both by exposure to the physical dangers referred to below. Says this sensible and humane man:

In country districts school life has many more exposures to unhealthy influences than are suffered in towns and cities. For example, it is no uncommon experience for some of the children to walk two or three miles—sometimes double that distance—every day they attend school; and, when the weather is wet and the roads muddy, they are frequently compelled to enter their classes with cold feet and damp clothing and remain in that chilly, uncomfortable condition until the period of recess arrives, or, may be, until their return home in the evening. In winter time, when the roads are icy and slippery, or when the ground is covered with snow, and travel on foot most disagreeable and fatiguing, those who have long distances to walk must hurry their footsteps to escape being tardy in their appearance at roll-call, and, when they enter their classes, are all aglow and perspiring. In that condition they take their seats, soon feel chilly and are too sleepy and stupid to take interest in the lessons. At noon, when the hour for dinner arrives, they eat hurriedly the cold food contained in their little baskets and buckets, but not usually with as sharp appetite and good digestion as when they are at home. Immediately after dinner they engage too vigorously in all sorts of play—running, jumping, "chasing the fox," base ball and various other fatiguing and relaxing exercises—so that by the time of the call "to books!" they are as tired and indisposed to study as when they reached school in the morning. Then, after dismissal in the evening, they are again tired out by the walk home, and thus they are more or less exposed to unhealthy influences every day during the school term.

The management of country schools should provide special accommodations for the relief and comfort of children who come with damp clothing and wet feet. This can be easily accomplished in a well-appointed reception room for each sex, where should be kept always on hand and ready for use a sufficient number of pairs of shoes and stockings of different sizes, also several warm wraps with which to clothe and warm the tenderest of the exposed pupils until their own shoes and stockings and other garments are dry enough to put on and they are ready to enter their classes.

Parents who are able to do so should be encouraged to supply the school store room with an extra suit of clothing for each child they send, and no doubt in every community there could be gathered enough subscriptions of that kind from humane, well-to-do persons and families to meet the wants and needs of the poorer children at school, whose wardrobes are already too scantily supplied to afford them comfort and proper protection in cold weather. Nowadays, however, rubber shoes, gossamer circulars and gum coats have become so cheap and common it would seem that even the poorest families should be able to provide such articles of protection for their children.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Nov. 22:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	220,476	230,357
Total receipts to date,	2,186,379	2,119,484
Exports for the week,	101,358	137,333
Total exports to date,	1,051,754	1,159,199
Stock at all U. S. ports,	933,306	743,301
Stock at all interior towns,	175,921	131,166
Stock at Liverpool,	432,000	485,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.	239,000	125,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 310,611 bales; New Orleans 631,021; Mobile 116,978; Savannah 387,510; Charleston 251,599; Wilmington 55,723; Norfolk, 266,879; Baltimore, 10,170; New York, 10,598; Boston, 21,380; Providence, 163; Philadelphia, 5,228, West Point, 88,552; Brunswick, 5,898; Port Royal, 5,218; Pensacola, 10,677; City Point 1,596; Indianola, 6,668; total, 2,185,379.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,650,298 bales, of which 2,175,998 are American; against 2,409,591 and 1,812,891, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 139,841 bales; receipts from the plantations 238,329; crop in sight 2,694,550.

WAKE FOREST ENDOWMENT.—Twelve months ago the endowment fund of Wake Forest College was $53,000. It is now $70,174.25. About $19,000 have been pledged, to be paid by January 1st, 1884, provided that the whole amount necessary to give the college $100,000 be actually subscribed by Christmas. Five or six thousand dollars is still lacking. The Baptists of North Carolina are well able to raise this amount. But the time is very short. They will have to raise a thousand dollars a week before the end of the year, besides collecting the pledges given.—*Rel. News and Observer.*

The business failures of last week throughout the United States and Canada, as reported to R. G. Dunn & Co's. Mercantile Agency, number 247, as compared with 235 the previous week. Three-fifths of the failures occurred in Western, Southern and Pacific States; leaving Eastern and Middle States rather below the average of weeks.

Col. Albert Pitt Bennett, associate editor of the Richmond *State*, died of pneumonia, on Saturday in that city, aged 55. He was a native of Venango, Pa. His life as a journalist began in New Orleans after the Mexican war.

President Arthur, last Friday, issued a pardon to Sergeant Mason, now confined in Albany (N. Y.) penitentiary, under sentence of eight years imprisonment for attempting to shoot Guiteau.

Bacon is shipped from Chicago to Raleigh while undergoing the process of curing—that is to say, it is shipped so as to reach Raleigh just at the end of the forty days required.

The Latest News from Point Lookout.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 23, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—"The fortunes of war" caused many an old Confederate soldier to make the acquaintance of Gen. A. G. Brady, (formerly Major Brady, Provost Marshal of Point Lookout Prison, Md.)

He is now in Fayetteville, and in the course of my business dealings with him as his attorney, among other papers committed to my care I find some papers that concern a large number of old soldiers and their representatives touching *private property* surrendered to the prison authorities at Point Lookout, which Gen. Brady turned over to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army at Washington, and for which he holds the original receipt now in my possession which I publish by his permission, viz:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 7, 1865.

Major A. G. BRADY,
Provost Marshal Dist. of St. Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of four boxes and one package, marked as follows, viz:—

"A," said to contain moneys, drafts and checks in letters for prisioners of war uncalled for.

"B," said to contain watches belonging to prisoners of war uncalled for.

"C," said to contain Confederate notes of no value.

"D," said to contain One Thousand and Six Dollars and one cent ($1006.01) net amount of sales of property belonging to prisoners of war uncalled for.

"E," said to contain General Records of Provost Marshal's Office, Pt. Lookout, Md.

I am sir, respectfully your ob't sev't,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is a copy of the original invoice of watches, referred to in box "B" in above receipt, viz:—

1 single cased silver watch belonging to W. M. Baggett, Co. E, 26th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to T. J. Bell, Co. H, 17th Tennesse
1 double cased composition watch belonging to J. H. Brittain, Co. M, 21st North Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to A. H. Bostick, co. C, 25th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to Chas McCrea, co. G, 23d South Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to J. B. Carter, co. C, 26th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to L M Cowan, co. F, 22d Georgia.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to Robert McClure, co. G. 28th Georgia.
1 double cased brass watch belonging to J L McCrary ——
1 double cased silver watch belonging to J W Carrott, co. I, 51st North Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to J G McClure, co. B, 17th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to F W V Doubt ——
1 double cased silver watch belonging to N T Drake, co. C, 67th North Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to Henry Epling, co. H, 32d Virginia.
1 doubled cased silver watch belonging to J R Ferguson, ——
1 double cased silver watch belonging to E W Fays, co. F, 4th South Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to W A Gill, co. G, 24th Virginia.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to Thos Green, co. D, 55th North Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to J T Gadney, co. L, 44th Tennessee.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to John Hines, co. C, 27th North Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to Wm Hoffman, co. F, 25th South Carolina.
1 single cased composition watch belonging to John A Harris, co. E, 25th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to B F Harrison, co. C, 9th Louisiana.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to Henry H Halsted, Carpenter's Battery.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to W M Irich, co. E, 5th Louisiana.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to W J Jordan, co. B, 26th South Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to W H C Lane, co. A 6th Alabama.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to M V Martin, co. A, 13th North Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to John G Newill, co. K, 24th North Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to W F Neely, —— 17th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to R D Owens, co. I, 25th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to W R Orange, ——
1 single cased silver watch belonging to John Patterson, co. E, 8th North Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to J W Palmer, co. D. 6th South Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to Joseph M Phillips, co. G, 13th Va.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to same.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to F Parker, co. B, 45th North Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to W N Parks, co C, 26th Virginia.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to W H Peck, co. H, 26th Virginia.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to J W Smith, ——
1 double cased silver watch belonging to David Shelly, ——
1 double cased silver watch belonging to G L Tomnofski, co. I, 17th North Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to G R Tuten, co. I, 14th North Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to Samuel Williams, co. B, 52d North Carolina.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to same.
1 single cased silver watch belonging to J D Weeks, co. D, 4th South Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to J Wilkinson, ——
1 double cased silver watch belonging to Chas Uslandorff, co. A, 27th South Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to P M Sharp, co. H, 20th South Carolina.
1 double cased silver watch belonging to Lindmon Traril, co. C, 53d North Carolina.
1 single cased (old) silver watch belonging to M J Graham, co. C, 39th South Carolina.
6 watches owners names unknown.

The following is a copy of the invoice of moneys, checks and drafts belonging to prisoners of war included in box "A" in the above receipts, viz:—

Thos S Atkins, (dead) 1 pa'ge U S currency	$5.00
Thos J Ayler, " amount turned over by Dr Thompson	2.55
Lieut Thos B Anderson, 1 package U S currency	10.00
Wm E Arnold, certificate of deposit	30.00
Sitgreaves Aimore, check	25.00
R F Anderson, check	10.00
H O Baker, 2 checks	15 00
Andrew J Borwell, check	5.00
Newton Basyer, check	100.00
J M Browne, check	10.00
Amzi Babbitt, check	50.00
Z A Blanton, check	20.00
J W Bright, check	20.00
O J Brittain, check (protested)	25.00
Abner W Blain, (dead) 2 checks	10.00
do do do 1 pa'ge U S currency	5.00
Rich'd A Bristow, B'k Silver Creek	5.00
Capt Wm Barnes, 1 pa'ge U S currency	10.00
H T Carter, dead) 1 do do do	4.00
Rich'd Coleman, do do do do	2.00
Hiram Carter, do do do do	10.00
Wm E Cox, do do do do	10.00
John Carroll, N C Bank note	5.00
Lieut A B Cook, do	10.00
Marion B Cassell, Va. do	5.00
Henry A Calhoun, La. do	10.00
John A Cogdell, N C do	10.00
J R Cooper, Md. and Va. do	11.00
Matthew B Clay, U S currency	13.00
Francis P Cummings, draft	20.00
Jno A Cuthbert, check	20.00
C C Conway, check	25.00
P P Choice, check	10.00
J J Crusman, certificate deposit	50.00
Jno B Clark, draft (duplicate)	10.00
Lewis Dedman, draft Lexington, Ky.	20.00
J P Davis, 1 pa'ge U S currency	5.00
Lewis Denohoe, 2 pa'ges U S currency	10.00
do bal. turned over by Dr Thompson	4.94
W A Dunn, 2 packages U S currency	19.75
Wm Davis, Southern Bank note and Confederate note	11.00
Martin V Davidson, Norfolk, Va. notes	10.00
Samuel M Dunlap, Va. Bank note	5.00
Lieut Wm B Dodson, 1 pa'ge U S currency	6.00
Jno A Edwards, N C Bank note	5.00
J A Ewell, (dead) U S currency	9.75
Presley Edwards, bank draft	5.00
J Witherspoon Evans, certificate deposit	20.00
Jas E Elder, draft	10.00
A C Foster, check	25.00
W T Fitzgerald or A P Miller, check	10.00
H P Fitzgerald, S C bank note	2.00
Nathaniel Foskey, (dead) U S currency	1.00
Thos L Gash, Washington, D C bank note	2.00
James R Giles, (dead) 1 pa'ge U S currency	5.00
A J Grosseth, do 1 do do	1.00
Jno P Greenlee, check	50.00
John Haley, Postoffice order	20.00
John J Houston, draft	25.00
Wm Hinton, draft	20.00
Wm J Halsell, draft	15.00
J T House, Michigan bank note	3.00
Coleman Hines, (dead) U S currency	3.60
C L Hawley, do do do	10.00
W A Job, 1 counterfeit gold dollar	1.00
Del C Johnson, Michigan bank note	3.00
Lieut W E John, package U S currency	50.00
Col E P Jones, do do do	20.00
Isaac W Johnson, protested check	50.00
Wyatt G Jordan, draft	15.00
L H Knox, Postoffice order	20.00
Robt Kenny, check	20.00
R E Lott, (dead) U S currency	5.00
Jno C Litten (dead) U S currency	5.00
Henry D Lotspeich, (dead) U S currency	5.00
L M Logan, Potomac River bank note	5.00
A H Lindsay, draft	15.00
M B Locke, check	25.00
Osbourn L Ligon, draft,	20.00
Frank McMurdie, (dead) bank check	25 00
J W McCabe, (dead) 3 pa'ges U S currency	25.00
J T Morris, (dead) balance turned over by Dr Thompson	1.45
J W McDowell, spurious tradesman's bills	——
Calvin Myers, Postoffice order	19.85
Henry Myrick, " do do	20.00
Jno T McKee, draft	25.00
Daniel Maxley, draft	15.00
Calvin Mitchell, check	5.00
Fred W Miller, duplicate draft	25.00
Jno McIlwaine, check	15.00
J A Olmstead, (dead) balance turned over by Dr Thompson	4.95
James Oxford, N C bank note	5.00
Aug Parrott, (dead) package U S currency	2.00
Jos Prince, do do do	5.00
Geo R Pool, Confederate notes	3 00
R P Pryer, N C bank note	2.00
Geo T Pollard, check	10.00
Wm S Patten, protested check	20 00
Gilbert Russell, (dead) U S silver	33.30
do do do do gold	5.00
Saml S Roberson, (dead) U S currency	3.00
Jno C Robeson, do do do	5.00
Saml P Russ, (dead) 1 pa'ge U S currency	1.00
L Reilly, special order	——
Wm Randolph, check	10 00
S N Rexwood, check	10.00
Erasmus A Samuels, check	10.00
A W Sanders, check	25.00
Chas B Skinker, certificate deposit	15.00
James Smith, draft	50 00
Silborn Stout, check	10.00
C R Stone, 1st and 2d bills of ex., £14 sterling.	——
Henry Shultz, (dead) pa'ge U S currency	1.00
W D Snickey, do do do do	2.25
S W Southall do do do do	2.00
T R Smithson do 3 do do	11.50
Cornelius Sheeham, (dead) 1 pa'ge U S cur.	10.00
Alfred Stanley, (dead) 1 pa'ge U S currency	1.00
R W Seals, do 1 do do do	5.00
Geo W Singleton, Michigan bank note	3.00
G W Swicegood, do do do	5.00
Emanuel Strauman, S C bank note	1.00
Hugh B Sample N C do do	2.00
R H Sheet, Bank of Commerce, Penn.	5.00
C W Shields, (dead) balance turned over by Dr Thompson.	1.00
Lieut L P Sparrow, U S currency	8.25
A Thompson, (dead) do do	3.00
P W L Thornton, Virginia bank notes	25.00
W C Thompson, Confederate note	10.00
Capt H G Turner, U S currency	10.00
Capt W A Tanner, do do	10.00
Wm R Taylor, draft	62.00
Rorie Tusson, duplicate draft	50.00
J Wistar Vance, draft	40.00
V Vaughn, (dead) U S currency	3 00
Wm J Waugh, (dead) U S currency	3 00
Mark J Wilson, do do do	1.00
Wm Walker, do do do	2 00
Thomas Wilson, do do do	10 00
Henry H Wilsl, do do do	5.00
James C Whatley, Virginia bank note	5.00
Wm F West, Virginia and Illinois note	6 00
Thos S Westbrook, Confederate note	10.00
W W Winstead, certificate deposit	20 00
Henry Williams, check	10 00
Geo W Woolfolk, draft	10.00
Alfred M Winters, check,	10.00
Franklin Younts, N C bank note	5.00
A O Askins, Hudson River Bank, N Y	5 00
John Bonet, Fairmount Bank, Va.	1 00
Wm M Bell, T and J W Crafts Ind. note	1.00
W S Bullard, Claim Agency bill No. 5.	
Wm H Blackmon, bank of Malcomb, Mich.	5.00
Jesse A Colvard, Citizens Bank, Ind.	5.00
H F Corley, Hartford Bank, Ind.	1.00
Leroy S Edwards, Union Bank, Penn., counterfeit	2.00
J C O Graham, Zilwaukie shinplaster	2.00
Elcaney Harr, People's Bank, Mich.	5.00
W L Hickman, R R Bank, do	2 00
A C Hambleton, New England Bank	10.00
A T Hightower, $1 U S currency altered to	10.00
Newton Merchant, Farmer's Ex. Bank, S C	5.00
W A Pompey, Bank of Washington, Mich.	1.00
Jno A Rutherford, Fairmount Va. Bank	2.00
Geo W Shenalter, Farmer and Merchant Bank, Washington, D C.	1.00
Jas O Winston, R R Bank, Mich.	1.00
Wm R Forniss, Canada bank note	5.00
1 package turned over by Dr Thompson effects of dead prisoners U S currency	5.65
U S coin	63

Some of the foregoing articles, especially the watches, may be considered valuable beyond their intrinsic worth as mementos of those who died at Point Lookout, and the times some of us experienced, but none of us desire to return. These articles belonged to prisoners, some of whom are dead and some of whom "*flanked out*," as I did myself, fearing detection at the time, if the articles deposited should be called for. What I left behind myself was Confederate currency, which was, I suppose, forwarded to the Ajutant General at Washington in box "C" above mentioned. At any rate I "*flanked*" enough blankets from "Uncle Sam" on inspection day to call it square now, and let my Confederate money remain on deposit.

The articles were *private property*, and so treated at the time, and Gen. Brady says the owners or their representatives can now get them on application to the War Department at Washington.

W. A. GUTHRIE.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN CHINA AND FRANCE, AS STATED BY CHINA.—A dispatch from Washington says that the Chinese government has addressed a circular letter relative to Anam to all foreign Powers. The text of that document recently delivered to Mr. Frelinghuysen, secretary of State, by the minister of China at Washington, is as follows:

"Anam has been a dependent State to the Ta Tsing dynasty for more than two hundred years, the ruler of the former sending tribute to the latter and receiving from the latter his investiture. Some twenty years ago, when the northern portion of Anam was disturbed by rebels, the Ta Tsing dynasty sent troops across the frontier to quell and disperse them. This occupied the space of upward of ten years and cost the government many millions of dollars in order to strenuously protect and defend the government of Anam. Now France invades that country without cause, and availing herself of the opportunity of the death of its King has enforced the Hue treaty, in which there is a provision that China must not interfere with the government of Anam, and so forth. This shows that France refuses to recognize Anam as a vassal of China. Foreign powers from these facts can with equity distinguish which government is in the wrong and which in the right. If France desires to maintain friendly relations with China, why should we not discuss the matter amicably? If she insists upon invading the nothern part of Anam, where our troops are stationed, this indicates that she is determined to break the friendly tie, and our troops there cannot remain with folded arms, but must meet them in the field. We, therefore, send this communication to all foreign powers, showing that in the event of the friendly tie being broken the cause of the rupture does not come from China."

A Washington dispatch says that as the result of the Cabinet's deliberations on the strained relations existing between France and China, the Secretary of State has sent a cable message to the officer in command of the naval force on the Asiatic station, containing instructions as to the course to be pursued by him for the protection of American interests in case of open hostilities between the two countries. It is not deemed advisable to make known the contents of the message at present.

Meanwhile, we learn from Shanghai that the North China *Herald* publishes a secret imperial decree, appointing Liun Generalissmo of the Black Flags in Tonquin. The Chinese government will supply funds and munitions of war to the force now being raised in the provinces of Yun Nan. These troops will be placed under the command of the government of Yun Nan, and will proceed to the frontier to assist the Black Flags in repelling the French forces, should they invade the Southern provinces of China. The troops, however, must not cross the frontier into Tonquin.

A later dispatch from Hong Kong to the Reuter's Telegraph Company says that news has been received from Hai Phong, announcing that a force of three thousand Chinese troops made an attack on Hai Znong on the 17th inst. The French garrison was supported by gunboats from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Chinese retreated. The loss of the French land force was twelve killed and wounded. A French gunboat had its hull penetrated by the enemy's shot in several places and eight of the crew were wounded.

From other London sources, we learn that the Marquis Tseng has officially notified Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, that Chinese troops are being hurried to Tonquin and that China will oppose the French by force of arms if they attack Cae-Nin or Hemghoa. In the meanwhile the Marquis continues his negotiations with M. Ferry. Earl Granville has informed M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, that in view of the present crisis the English Government now desires to try mediation between France and China on a basis which would give China the north bank of the Red River and France the south bank. China is willing to accept this settlement.

A dispatch from Admiral Courbet announces that he will move on Sontay during the coming week He has 10,000 men, but only half of them are available for the advance. It is reported that M. Ferry is urging his colleagues to consent to send to Tonquin 7,000 fresh troops. Gen. Bouet's report on the military situation in Tonquin supports M. Ferry in urging the necessity of reinforcing Admiral Courbet. The Chinese Government has sent Gen. Wang Kila to Bac-Ninh to oppose the march of Admiral Courbet's troops. The Chinese General takes with him copious supplies of funds and munitions of war for the Black Flags. The Chinese troops are ordered to remain within the intrenchments at Bac-Ninh and to keep strictly on the defensive. The Sontay garrison, which was composed of 2,500 Black Flags, has been reinforced by 3,500 Chinese auxiliaries, who were permitted to enter Tonquin under the guise of deserters. It is the unanimous opinion of French and German military authorities that unless Admiral Courbet is reinforced he has a critical task before him.

THE TROUBLES OF EGYPT.

The Mahometan False Prophet Destroys the Army of Hicks Pasha in the Soudan.

Information was received at London last week from Cairo that the army of Hicks Pasha has been destroyed by the forces of El Mahdi, the False Prophet. The intelligence of the disaster was brought to Khartoum by a Coptic official. The fighting is said to have continued from the 3d to the 5th instant and to have resulted in the complete annihilation of the Egyptian troops. It is stated that a European artist was the only person who escaped.

The forces of El Mahdi comprised, it is estimated at Cairo, 300,000 men, and included Dervishes, Bedouins, mulattoes and regulars. The battle was fought near El Obeid. El Mahdi first sent forward the dervishes, declaring that they would vanquish the enemy by Divine aid. Subsequently the regulars joined in the attack and the engagement became general. The army of Hicks Pasha, which early in the battle was divided into two bodies, was subsequently reunited and formed into a square, which the forces of the False Prophet broke after three days' desperate fighting.

A council of Ministers has been held and it has been decided to concentrate at Khartoum what Egyptian troops remain at Duem, Goba and other places in the Soudan.

The force under Hicks Pasha comprised, the despatch says, 25,000 men. He had with him ten British officers, Mr. O'Donovan, of the London *Daily News*, the artist for the *Graphic* and an artist connected with a German illustrated paper.

It is understood that Sir Evelyn Baring has advised the Egyptian Government to abandon the Soudan and establish a strong frontier line from Khartoum, in the north of the Sennaar province, to Suakim, on the Red Sea.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.

It is difficult to reconcile these statements concerning the numbers engaged in the battle with letters written by military correspondents of English papers. From these it appears that Hicks Pasha marched out of Khartoum with 7,000 regular infantry, 400 cavalry (of which 100 were cuirassiers and the remainder Bashi-Bazouks), one battery of Krupp guns, two batteries of mountain guns and one battery of Nordenfeldts. At Berair and Duem, on the route to El Obeid, Hicks Pasha was to be reinforced with 1,600 regular infantry and 1,000 additional Bashi-Bazouks, making his total command only about 10,000. After leaving the Nile en route to El Obeid, some eight posts were to be established in order to keep up a line of communication which would require a total of nearly 3,000 men. It was not expected that when Hicks Pash arrived near El Obeid he would muster over 7,000 available forces of all arms to meet the 20,000 men reported to be under El Mahdi.

Among the troops in Hicks Pasha's army was the First Regiment of Egyptian infantry, of 1,600 men, which was formerly under the command of Arabi Pasha, but was then under the command of English officers. Captain Herith, an Austrian officer, who formerly commanded a Uhlan regiment, was the principal officer of Hicks Pasha's army.

In a pronunciamento issued by two prominent sheiks under El Mahdi, in September, it was claimed that his forces numbered 200,000; that they had Remingtons, guns and rockets, which they had taken from the Turks, but that El Mahdi had forbidden their use, as only spears and swords would be used by his fighting men.

A cable letter to the New York *World* from London commenting on the great disaster, says:

El Mahdi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no discontinued after expiration of time paid for.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.
MRS. DYE—Bargains.
BUNN & CO—Patents.
P. C. OAKMAN—For Sale.
SCOTCH PARLOR MATCHES.
R. E. SCANLIN—The Oyster.
GEO. A. THOMSON—Headquarters.
CHAS. HAIGH—A Teacher Wanted.
JAMES R. McNEILL—Cabinet Maker.
W. B. McMILLAN—Lost, Strayed or Stolen.
WM. J. McDONALD, JR.—Fine Wines, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Dr. B. W. Robinson is improving the looks of his residence on Green street by using the paint brush freely.

RELIGIOUS.—Dr. Geo. B. Wetmore preached the most impressive sermon at the Episcopal church last Sunday. He will preach there again next Sunday, and Dr. Huske will go out to Rockfish and conduct the services there on that day.

DR. HILL'S SERMON.—The opening sermon by Rev. Dr. Hill at the recent session of Synod at Wilmington has attracted much attention throughout the State. It is said by those who heard it to have been an exceedingly able effort.

BOILEVILLE ACADEMY.—We learn that the young men will give one of those very pleasant dances at Boileville Academy on Monday night next. We bespeak for the participants a pleasant evening's enjoyment.

MR. MILBURN INVITED TO LECTURE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—We are glad to learn that the officers of the M. E. Church have invited the Rev. W. H. Milburn to deliver a series of lectures in this place in the near future. Due notice will be given in the town papers.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to greet in Fayetteville this week Mr. P. W. Wiley, of Messrs. P. W. Wiley & Co., of Raleigh. Mr. Wiley is the son of our former townsman, P. A. Wiley, Esq., now of Durham, who is as good and true a man as one is likely to meet in this world, and the son seems worthy of him.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Graded School proposes to give an entertainment at Williams Hall, December 4th, which will be one of the most charming homespun affairs ever seen in this community. The programme is something entirely new and every man, woman and child who misses this night will go through life regretting it. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of appliances for the better teaching of the Graded School, as well as the comfort of the pupils.

CUMBERLAND COURT.—The Superior Court for Cumberland commenced here on Monday of last week, Judge A. A. McKoy presiding. The term will last for three weeks. Not much business of importance has been transacted yet. We will give the proceedings of this Court next week. The most excellent lawyers in attendance are: Solicitor Jno. D. McIver, Moore county; Col. Sewell, Sampson; D. H. McLean, Esq., Harnett county; and Thos. H. McKoy, Esq., Clinton.

FAYETTEVILLE IN TEXAS.—It will be gratifying to his friends in Fayetteville, as it is to us, to know that Mr. W. L. Murphy, son of our friend Hon. Murphy, Esq., of this county, has recently been elected Cashier of the First National Bank of Marlin, Texas. Capt. W. S. Taylor, of the Fayetteville National Bank, who gives us this information, agrees with us that good raising such as people get in this part of the world will "tell" even in Texas.

FINE CATTLE FOR BEEF.—We saw in the streets last Monday a drove of fine mountain cattle. They were sent down here from Alleghany county by Mr. Starling Edwards to Mr. W. H. Dunham for beef. It is the finest beef we get in this market, and we wish our butchers would have it oftener. Mr. Edwards generally brings down two or three droves of cattle every year, and always brings a wagon load of fine mountain butter and chestnuts with them.

BAD ROADS.—Some of the roads leading to Fayetteville are not in as good condition as they should be, and we desire especially to call the attention of the overseers or Magistrates, whosoever's business it is, to the road in front of Dr. H. G. Hill's on Haymount; it is in a bad fix, and should be attended to at once. And while speaking of roads we take this opportunity to say that the thanks of the Haymount people are due Dr. S. J. Hinsdale for the excellent condition he has kept the road in at the deep cut above the Donaldson Academy. The Dr. did this work at his own expense, and has been doing so for some time.

THE WILSON SHORT CUT.—We are sorry to see that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has decided not to build the short cut road from Wilson through Fayetteville to Florence right away. They have postponed this work indefinitely, and the main reason assigned for such action is the low freight rates established by the Railroad Commission of South Carolina. This is unfortunate and we hope the trouble will soon be adjusted, for with this road through here, Fayetteville would then be on the high road of travel. The Bennettsville and Greensboro road will do us much good, but this road will do us more good than all of them. We look with much interest to the Winston road, which is steadily making its way here.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—To-day is in many respects the great day of the year. It is appointed by the President of these United States and by the Governor of our Sovereign State as a day to give thanks to God—and a just and abiding sense of the reason for thanksgiving is the sure rock upon which the man of God's belief rests.

Dr. Hill and Rev. J. R. Brooks being absent from town will not be able to hold services in their respective churches, but Rev. Fred. W. Eason will occupy Dr. Hill's pulpit to-day instead of his own and there will be services at the Episcopal church. We hope both churches will be well attended. The collections taken up at both will go to the grandest charity work of North Carolina, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and we hope our generous citizens will make a liberal response to this call. The Asylum is very much in need of funds and Fayetteville has always contributed very liberally towards it, and this time we hope the sum will be larger than ever. It is a good way to give thanks for the many blessings received during the past year.

THE WORK ON THE RIVER.—By the courtesy of Capt. James, the efficient officer in charge of the Government work on the Cape Fear, who invited an inspection of the progress made at this end of the line, we enjoyed a delightful sail down the river last week in his steam launch, the *H. G. Wright*. An extended notice of what we saw, crowded out of this issue, will be given in the next.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Maj. R. M. Orrell is making preparations to build another very comfortable dwelling on Mumford street, next to the one now occupied by Mr. A. E. Rankin. And we understand that Mr. A. H. Slocomb will build on the vacant lot on Dick street between the residences of Messrs. John C. Haigh and R. M. Nimocks. New buildings are constantly going up, and what better sign can we have of the increasing prosperity of our good old town?

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We are pleased to see that Messrs. S. West and J. M. Williford have put up a steam saw mill in the suburbs of town. It is situated on the line of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad near the colored Cemetery. This mill is in operation, and these gentlemen expect to get most of their material from up the road. They will soon have in addition to their saw mill, a planing machine in full force. We hope they will succeed in their undertaking. Fayetteville is growing rapidly, and we should judge that this is a good market for building material. This new firm came recently from Sampson county.

RAILROAD NEWS.—We are glad to see the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad making rapid progress towards Rockfish. For the past week we have seen several long trains loaded with cross ties pass Hay street on their way towards Rockfish. The road is completed for four miles from town, and the scarcity of ties is the only hindrance to rapid progress. We hope this difficulty will soon be overcome. It strikes us that the densely timbered pine forest between here and Sanford could supply the road with ties in a short while, and now that the harvest season is nearly over we hope the owners of these forests will go to work in earnest and furnish the road with all the ties they need. The trains on this road now run to Ore Hill every night except Saturday.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MINISTER.—Rev. Hiram P. Cole, brother of our esteemed townsman, W. W. Cole, Esq., died of pneumonia at Concord, on the 22d inst. Mr. Cole was one of the leading Ministers in the North Carolina Conference, and was very popular. He joined the Conference at Fayetteville in 1866, and his first charge was Cumberland Circuit where he served for three or four years. He was afterwards sent to Franklinsville Circuit, then to Winston station, Person Street church, Raleigh, Hillsboro Station, Concord Station, Rockingham Station, and was two years ago sent to Concord Circuit, where he died. The Memorial services were held in Concord church on the 23d inst., a large congregation of citizens being present. His remains were then conveyed to Carthage, Moore county, where his aged mother resides. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church of that place, Rev. S. D. Adams, officiating. Mr. Cole was much beloved by those whom he served, and his death will be greatly felt in the N. C. Conference.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Wiley Allen.
B—G Bonne.
C—W C Culbreth; Robt Cook; Daul Campbell.
D—Mrs Sally Dinker.
H—Sarah E Hawley; John Hartgrove, A Hum
K—James King.
L—I A Linlugood.
M—Jerry Moore; Miss Ellen Merrett; F E Maxwell; Mrs Sarah Mitchell.
N—J T Noye.
R—Henry Ritterson.
S—J E Smith; John Smith; Mary Jane Scott; Jas A Shaw; June Sherley; E J Sikes.
W—Miss Mary Williams; Henry Williams; S A Williams; D J West.
Mc—Duncan McIntyre; Miss Phillis McLean; Miss Kate McNeill; Wm McLauchlin; Alex McNeill; Peter McKay; J W McKay.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE convened at Statesville yesterday, Bishop Keener presiding.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Nov. 27—Noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10¼c; Orleans 10¾c. Futures firm, with sales at the following quotations: December 10.64c; January 10.74c; February 10.83c; March 11.04c; April 11.18c. Spirits turpentine dull at 36½@37c. Rosin steady at $1.50@$1.55.

Liverpool, Nov. 27—Noon.—Cotton firmer—uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16d; receipts 38,000 bales, of which 20,000 were American.

5:00 P. M.—Uplands, l m c, November delivery 6 2-64d; January and February delivery 5 62-64d; February and March delivery 5 62-64d; March and April delivery 6 4-64d; April and May delivery 6 7-64d. Futures closed easy.

DIED.

BLUE—In Seventy-first Township, Cumberland county, on November 9th, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of D. G. and M. E Blue, aged one year and eleven days.

From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul He bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms
She lives to die no more.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Post Office an Advertising Bureau.

Great care is shown by the officials high in authority, to bring before the public on its merits, the unimpeachable reputation of The Louisiana State Lottery, for strict integrity and honesty in its management in every respect. The next Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery will take place on Tuesday, December the 18th, as it has with regularity 162 times before, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will gave any information.

PHYSICIANS USE SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge in their practice and pronounce it a first class article. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its intrinsic merit.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	85@2 75.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.50
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 27—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 34 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.15 for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.70 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, 9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00.—*Wil. Star.*

"LITTLE BILL"

[McDONALD.]

FINE WINES.
BEST OF LIQUORS AND LIQUEUR AND MILWAUKIE BEER.

Imported, Key West and a general line of domestic Cigars, acknowledged the best in the city. The finest brands of Tobacco, and a large line of lower grades suited to jobbing trade at guaranteed prices.

NORFOLK OYSTERS

from the best beds contiguous to Norfolk, received daily. The manner in which they are served need no word of commendation from me.

CONDIMENTS

and everything the "drummer" so kindly tells me I should have, will be found at

"LITTLE BILL'S."

The only original package of

"MEADER SWAN GIN"

AND

"HENNESSY BRANDY",

direct from the New York Custom House, is at

WM. J. McDONALD, JR's.

Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Scotch Parlor Matches.
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.
FOR SALE BY
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
R. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6¼ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to
P. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.
Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

A Card.

WE desire in this public manner to express our thanks to the citizens of this community for their strenuous efforts to save our household effects from our dwelling which was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th, and our grateful appreciation of the many acts of kindness shown us and the generous offers of shelter and hospitality for our houseless family.
A. H. SLOCOMB.
LILLIE E. SLOCOMB.
Nov 29, 1883

JAMES R. McNEILL,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JUST received an assortment of Extension Cornices, Curtain Poles and other styles of Window Cornices, to be sold cheap.
All orders promptly filled.
Nov. 29, 1883. 43tf

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the **Scientific American** sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 29, 1883 43tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HAEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

A Teacher Wanted.

A MALE TEACHER for the Third Grade in Fayetteville Graded School.
Good references will be required as to character and competency.
Address for information as to salary, &c.,
CHAS. HAIGH, Pres't,
or B. E. SEDBERRY, Ch'n Ex. Com.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Lost, Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on or about October 1st, two HEIFERS, aged respectively 2 and 2½ years—one white with brown spots, and the other a dark red. Any information leading to the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded by
W. B. McMILLAN,
at J. A. Pemberton's Dry Goods Store.
Nov 29, 1883. 43-2t

THE OYSTER.

CHAPTER IV.

HE will be eaten to-day fried, broiled, stewed, steamed, scalloped and raw. Some people in Fayetteville eat them pickled. No matter. Fayetteville is young yet and will learn better after awhile—so intelligent and enterprising a Town cannot remain forever uncivilized. The best way to eat oysters is the old fashioned stew, as follows: On pain of death let not a drop of water or milk touch them; let them repose for a few hours in their own liquid; cut up a very small quantity of fat, new bacon, with a shred here and there of lean with it—about an ounce of bacon to a quart of oysters—ham is not the best, neither is middling; good new shoulder is the article; put the bacon in a frying pan and heat rapidly over a vigorously burning fire; when the bacon is done to a crisp pour in the oysters; stew for two minutes and a half or three, no longer; pepper to suit taste while stewing; if the oysters are good salt water bivalves they need no salt; then pour out and eat, thanking God you live in a land where the art of cooking oysters properly is not wholly lost. If you eat oysters cooked in this style you will never eat them in any other if you can help it.

The great oyster depot of Fayetteville is at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 North Person Street, where you can find FRESH SELECT NORFOLK OYSTERS, at forty cents per quart.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Several Valuble Town Lots
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made in certain partition proceedings in the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Thursday, December 13th, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction the following lots or parcels of Real Estate:

1st. House and Lot on the N. W. corner of the Court House square, known as the Murley House.
2d. Vacant Lot adjoining the above, known as part of the Murley property.
3d. Vacant Lot on the N. E. corner of North and Lamon streets.
4th. A Lot on west side of Gillespie street, adjoining McDonald and others.
5th. A Lot on the south side of Rowan street, and fronting on Arch street and Union street, known as the McLaurin Lot.
6th. A Lot in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, on the south side of Walnut street, and fronting on Broad street and Water street, containing about two acres.
7th. A Lot on the south side of Old street, adjoining the lots of W. N. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray and others.
Also, One Share of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville Hotel Company.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash and give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.
N. W. RAY, Commissioner, &c.
Nov 8, 1883 40ts

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 38tf

Notice to Farmers and Wheat Growers.

A FEW BUSHELS OF SELECTED SEED WHEAT for sale. Apply to
WALTER WATSON,
Hay Street.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at,
THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

"Peerless" 150 Test Kerosene Oil.

This high grade Oil is best suited to all uses, and but a trifle higher in price than ordinary coal oil.
Both kinds constantly in stock.

Fresh Arrival of Tea.

same quality as heretofore.
H. R. HORNE.
Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.
R. S. HUSKE.
Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

NOVELTIES!

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

We ask attention to our large and varied line of

Vienna Goods,

especially so, as they have never been shown in this market before, and having been bought direct from the Importers, we do not hesitate to say that prices are as low as the same class of goods can be bought anywhere. The line embraces:

Decorated Crystal Jardinieres;
Florentine Jardinieres;
Tyrolese Flower Baskets;
Venetian Jewel and Flower Stands;
Treble Cornet Flower Holders;
Jewel Caskets and Watch Holders;
Jewel Caskets, Card Receiver and Flower Stands combined;
Egg Casket Jewel Stands;
Arcadian Toilet Sets;
Etruscan Vases;
Florentine Jewel Caskets;
Venetian Bridal Toilet Stands;
Pallette Odor Stands;
Gilded Bronze Smokers' Sets.
Bronze Groups;
Statuette Thermometres.

The above goods are in paterns and colorings, covering an unusual range of ornamental and decorative art.

Silver Ware.

In Solid and Plated Ware we have all the latest designs in

Ice Pitchers, Tilting Pitchers, Pitcher sets in Porcelain and metal linings, with Plain, Satin Shield, Roman Border, chased and engraved finish.

Waiters.

Chased, Engraved and Satin Shield.
Soup Ladles;
Oyster Ladles;
Plain and Chased Tete-a-Tete Sets;
Beautiful Tea Set, six pieces, with Waiter to match;
Breakfast, Dinner and Individual Casters;
Cake Baskets in round, oblong, square and octagon designs;
Butter Dishes;
Card Receivers;
Epergnes;
Tea and Table Spoons;
Preserve and Jelly Spoons;
Sugar Shells;
Butter Knives;
Pie Knives;
Fish Forks;
Fruit Knives;
Spoon Holders;
Fruit Stands;
Berry Dishes;
Knives and Forks.

Many of the above goods are in Niello and Gold finish.

Jewelry.

Our stock of Jewelry is very much larger than any display made since 1860.

Watches.

Gold and Silver Watches from the best manufacturers of this and foreign markets.

Remember

We are manufacturers' agents for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

French Cathedral Gong Clocks.

Don't fail to see them—beautiful design and exquisite in tone. Besides the large assortment in the State of American made clocks.

Cutlery.

The best Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors; Rodger's Razors; Wostenholm's Razors; Wade & Butcher's Razors; Rodger's Cutlery Companions in morocco and plush cases for ladies and gentlemen; Rodger's Nail Sets in morocco cases.

Meerschaum

Pipes, Cigarette and Cigar Holders; also Cigarette and Cigar Cases, and a very large variety of Pocket Books, Purses and Ladies' Satchels.

If large words or a multitude of them ever had a license to be used, the occasion is here presented that force may be given to the fact that as fine a display, if not the finest, in the State is

WARREN PRIOR & SON'S,
Watchmakers & Jewelers,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

Bargains! Bargains!!
In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

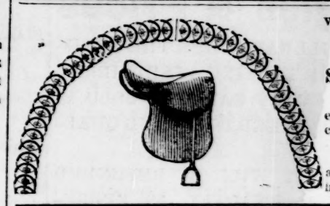
We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We will have a new supply of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., soon.

Also, a 5 and 10 cent counter of useful articles. Call early and often at No. 17.
MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Nov 29, 1883. 43tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON.
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.
We use good oak-tanned leather.
Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

J. M. BEASLEY
—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

1843. 1883.
JOHN C. THOMSON,
No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.
Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.
Fulton Market Beef.
Canned Goods in endless variety.
Crackers—a fine assortment.
Candies—Plain and Fancy.
Pickles—Domestic and Imported.
New Hulled Buckwheat.
Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.
Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half-bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

For Rent.

STORE HOUSE in Shoe Heel. Good location. Apply to McRAE BROS.
Nov 8, 1883 40-4t

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated May 5th, 1880, made by N. T. Gibson and wife Harriet to Arch'd A. Malloy and wife Margaret Jane, and registered in Book R, No. 3, page 511, of the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on the 7th of January A. D. 1884, two tracts of Land lying in Cumberland County, one containing 260 acres, and one containing 100 acres, particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy the debts therein referred to.
Terms of sale will be cash. For further information apply to the undersigned.
ARCH'D A. MALLOY
and wife Marg't J., Morgagees.
Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1883. 42-5J7

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

A New Grass for the South.

Mr. B. H. Broadnax of Broadnax, Morehouse Parish, La., writes to the editor of the 'Agriculturist, of Montgomery, Ala., giving a description of a new variety of grass recently discovered there, which has rhizome roots, and has been called by the botanist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, *Paspalum Ovatum*. "About three years ago I noticed, and called the attention of several farmers to a curious looking grass growing in this locality. They all seemed to know nothing about it, only remarking that they 'had never noticed it.'

"Keeping an eye on it, I noticed that where the 'bitter weed' was thickest and the clear places in it, I found to be occupied by this, to me, new grass. The unusual manner of growth, crawling flat on the ground, taking root at every joint, sending out side shoots, which again rooted, the delicate seed stalk similar to that of the crab grass only having two and three spikes instead of four and six.

"So rapid has been its spread from seed eaten and dropped by cattle, hogs and sheep, that where once were only the bitter weed, we have a fine, green, tender short grass eaten with avidity by all kinds of stock, geese and chickens.

"It grows anywhere in the sun, will not stand shade, does not seem to crave moist land, grows freely on the poorest old pine fields, forms a tough sod, stands drought like a camel, and seems to proper best where most trodden by cattle. Grows close down to the very rut of the wagon in the road, and fills up an old road in a year or two if it is not traveled on; with its good qualities it will not stand the plow, but dies out entirely when the sod is once turned over.

"Starting from a stool (as it is termed) early in the spring, one and sometimes two shoots or buds put out close to the ground, then stretch out flat taking root at each joint as it grows. No seed stalks come from this growth on poor land, but the 'stool' will put out in July, one to five pretty delicate heads, the stalks not larger than a horse hair, growing about a foot high. As the seeds perfect the heads gradually bend downward and present the appearance of masses of fine yellow silk, when the grass has grown two or three years. The quantity of seeds grown on a small patch is enormous. I have gathered two or three ounces in a square yard.

"Both the seeds and joints reproduce, *i. e.*, it can be propagated either way. No great care need be taken in preparing the land, as nothing else will stand its crowding. Even old field sedge disappears before it. The color of the ermin is pink and white, color of seed and stalks when fresh, is pink and gold. The runner usually rots off from the parent-stool, shortly after seeding each joint, setting up an independent growth the following spring. It needs only to be let religiously alone to repay well the cost of the ground it occupies. In rich, damp (not wet) land it will grow to the height of fourteen to eighteen inches. I do not think it is a good grass for hay, but for grazing I believe, on thirsty land, it has no equal, taking all its good qualities together.

"I enclose by this mail samples of that grown on rich land and that on poor. You will easily distinguish the two, the first one grew in my garden, the other had been grazed over by sheep and hogs. You cannot pull it up by the roots; nothing but a hog can get it out of the ground that way, as it will break off rather than come up. Even after the long drought that we have had, the blades are tender and sweet."

The samples of this new and unknown grass sent us are about two feet to thirty inches in length, taking new root at every joint in some instances, on other stems roots took hold about every third joint or new roots at six places in the length of one foot. The numerous roots give it wonderful capacity for resisting drought. At each joint where it takes root grows several blades resembling that of wild cane.

The detection of the *Paspalum Ovatum* in Louisiana will prove a great blessing to the Southern people; it will probably be more prolific and endure drought even better than Bermuda grass. It is perennial, and grows in Louisiana all the year round, and will do the same in Alabama, furnishing excellent green feed for stock all sensons, except that the green blades freeze in our very coldest weather, perhaps two or three times in a winter, and then grow out again in a few days' time. It increases rapidly from the seeds, and also reproduces itself from suckers, which sprout from the nodes of the culm after the first crop of seeds has ripened. It is said these suckers remain green for six or eight weeks after the old stalks are dry as hay, and when the old stalks have fallen to the ground, take root and form new plants. *Paspalum Ovatum* grows well on all kinds of dry land. The plants with roots two or three years old form stools twelve to eighteen inches across, have very strong roots, and grow in the longest drought almost as rapidly as when it rains.

COTTON SEED OIL.—At the Cotton Planters' Association Convention at Vicksburg, the other day, Mayor Barnes, of Atlanta, Ga., delivered an address upon the subject of cotton and its history, the growth of the industry and improved methods for planting. Prof. Meyers, State chemist of the Mississippi agricultural college, spoke at length upon the subject of cotton seed, its products and its value for seeding, oil and fertilization, giving exhaustive details from a strictly scientific standpoint, showing its value to planters and the diversity of products obtained from it. After the description was ended, the professor gave the figures of the enormous percentage of the profits realized by the oil mills at the expense of the planters. He described the simple methods of clarifying the crude oil, of which he exhibited many samples, and advised the association to establish mills of its own. Soap made from crude and refined oils was also exhibited, the latter equalling white castile. The professor states that the fact was developed in a recent suit in Chicago, that cotton seed oil was largely admixed with tallow and sold as lard.

POLITICS AT THE CAPITAL.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Washington *Gazette*, writing under date of November 17, says that there is a general impression, and in the minds of many a hope, that Capt. Oct. Coke will by a sort of still hunt capture the Gubernatorial nomination.

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 20, 1883 33tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

We think you can get the best 5c. Cigar for a nickle, at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Devilled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. F. Early

Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

163d Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

At New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1883.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150.000.....	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50.000.....	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20.000.....	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000.....	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,0000.....	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000.....	20,000
50	"	500.....	25,000
100	"	300.....	30,000
200	"	200.....	40,000
600	"	100.....	60,000
1000	"	50.....	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200.....	$20,000
100	" "	100.....	10 000
100	" "	75.....	7,500
2,279	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Nov. 15, 1883. 41-5t

"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"
Corn-Mills and Millstones,
ALL SIZES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
FOR TABLE MEAL!
Samples of Meal Sent on Application.
NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
(Please Mention this Paper.)

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS,

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

FOR SALE BY

PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.

AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Aug 23, 1883 29tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.

Aug 18, 1883 36tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Hardware

At

Huske's Hardware House,

or A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville." &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS, }
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY, }

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State." —BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12mo. *Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

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Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;

or

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

H. McD. ROBINSON,

LAW OFFICE,

GREEN STREET

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 plv.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

Machinists and Blacksmiths,

At McLauchlin's Old Stand,

Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1883. 21tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $450; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

'ump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted.

I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, PALACE,

SCHOMACKER, ESTEY,

HALLET & CUMSTON BURDETT,

UPRIGHT CLOUGH &

AND SQUARE WARREN

PIANOS. ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.

Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $6.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE.

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.

J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf